

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1850.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Even up to the moment of going to press yesterday afternoon, we were in confident expectation of being able to lay the Governor's message before our readers. But when the Northern Mail arrived, which it did not do yesterday until rather later than usual, we found that the Raleigh papers contained no message. Although both houses were, to all intents and purposes, organized on Monday, the message was not sent in on Tuesday. The Governor informed the Joint Committee which waited on him on Tuesday, that he would send in his message on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, too late to arrive here before to-day or to-morrow.

RIVER OPEN.—The copious rains of this week have raised the waters sufficiently to allow steamers of the greatest draught on our river to go up as far as Fayetteville. We hope to receive a considerable amount of produce, although we fear that the rise is not sufficient to allow of rafting out of the smaller streams.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—We learn that, at the meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, held at Marion, much important business was transacted, calculated to push forward that important work.—The necessary steps were taken to pay for the iron contracted for deliverable in January, March and May next, and to purchase a Locomotive and Cars, to transport the same on the road as laid, &c. A contract was also made with enterprising men in South Carolina to complete all the unfinished line between Brunswick and Fair Bluff.

DAILY REGISTER.—We have received the first number of the Raleigh Register, daily, and from it we take the report of the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday last. Our readers will notice that WELDON N. EDWARDS, Esq., of Warren, has been chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, of Cumberland, Speaker of the House; both are most excellent appointments. All the other officers are also Democrats.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—In the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, the Democrats have made a gain of twenty-six members of Congress. The Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives will not be less than forty.

DELAWARE.—The Democrats have carried the State of Delaware, electing the member of Congress, the Governor, and a majority of the State Legislature, thus ensuring the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Mr. WALES, Fed., whose term will expire in March next. This is said to be the first time that the Democrats have carried the State for twenty years.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.—The Whigs of Wilmington, Delaware, gave JOHN M. CLAYTON, late Secretary of State, a public dinner, on Saturday last, 16th inst. Mr. CLAYTON made a speech, defending himself and his colleagues of the Galpin Cabinet, and disparaging HENRY CLAY by indirect reference.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.—The Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute, opened at Charleston on Tuesday last. Judge LUMPKIN, of Georgia, delivered the annual oration at the Theatre on Monday evening. The Charleston papers speak of it in the highest terms as an effort worthy of the occasion, and calculated to add lustre to Judge L's already brilliant reputation. We have been favored with a private letter from a friend now in Charleston, who, we believe, is an exhibitor, giving an account of some of the objects of interest which the Fair will present. We have taken the *secretary* concerning a portion of the letter to our columns, with the remark that the writer, although strongly attached to the Union, is laboring in the most efficient manner to promote the independence of the South, being one of the enterprising proprietors of the Rock Island Factory, in Mecklenburg county, in this State, whose Cassimines are successfully competing with the productions of Northern establishments. We are rejoiced to notice the progress of Southern manufactures, as stated by our friend's letter:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17, 1850.

Mr. FULTON: I came down to Columbia to attend the Convention of Stockholders & Board of Directors for the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, which held their annual meeting there on the 13th and 14th. We travelled along the road from one terminus to the other; found the grading and heavy work mainly done, and many enterprising contracts completed and accepted by the Engineers. Five miles below Winshoro' we took the cars and rode down to Columbia. The passenger cars are fitted up in the most modern style, and furnished with all the comforts necessary to produce sound dreams of home upon the weary traveller, as the distance between him and it is shortened or lengthened at the rate of 25 miles per hour.—The income from travelers last month was some \$800; and the immense piles of Cotton in the depots on the way, shows that the road is worth building for the transportation of that article alone. Its approach to Winshoro' which will reach this week, has converted that place into a Cotton market, and shortened the wagoner's travel 28 miles, by furnishing him the advantages of the Columbia market at Winshoro'. Our Convention was harmonious, and pervaded by an universal spirit of determination to push the work through to its Carolina terminus with their utmost energy. We calculate upon a steady progressive completion of four miles per month from Winshoro' to Charlotte. Allowing the next two months to pass the gap yet to be graded at that place, and giving four months for good count, we calculate on being able, two years hence, to breakfast in Charlotte, and sup that evening in Charleston.

The Southern Fair, which opens on Monday, and continues through the week, has crowded the City everywhere.—The Hotels are full from the basement to the attic, and it is expected that to-morrow's arrivals will produce an overflow.

The arrival of the Hon. Judge LUMPKIN this afternoon, who is to be the orator of the occasion, has elevated the thermometer of excitement full 10 degrees. It is gratifying to witness the interest manifested in this important Southern meet; it awakens anticipations for future results. Being somewhat privileged, I have been permitted a pass behind the curtain, and I am gratified to see the amount and variety of articles sent in for exhibition. The competitor who takes a prize here, may feel pride in his success, and need not fear a respectable position in the thirty acre building of London.—There is everything here, from a pin cushion up, and from a cotton gin down. Among the many, one article attracted my special attention. It was a full-length portrait of WASHINGTON, I believe in the dress and attitude in which he is represented when surrendering his military commission to Congress. It is of the richest description of needle work, with a most magnificent background, and an accuracy in features and expression of countenance, which would do credit to the pencil of the most skilful; and it is the boast of Charleston, that it was wrought by the fair hands of one of her own daughters. It is encased in a frame, also of Charleston production, which does no discredit to the portrait. This should certainly have a prominent position at the Word's Fair; and South Carolina, when boasting of its origin, should feel justly proud that it represents her countrymen, and might profit by reflecting upon his deeds, his character, and his patriotic tolerance.

BENTON'S SPEECH.—Col. THOMAS H. BENTON made, if not a "great," at least a very long speech at St. Louis on the 9th inst., in which he conclusively proved, to his own satisfaction, that everybody was very wrong, with the single and solitary exception of THOMAS H. BENTON. He praised Gen. TAYLOR, because the General had appointed Col. FREMONT—BENTON's son-in-law—to an office. He denounced Mr. CLAY, and characterized the course of the anti-BENTON party in Missouri as mean, diabolical, and infernal. Between him and them, there are now and forever, high walls and deep ditches. Mr. BENTON's speech occupied over three hours, and attracted a vast crowd.

RECEIVED.—The Westminster Review, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., publishers, N. York.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—DISSOLUTION STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

This body re-assembled on the 11th inst. Judge SHARKEY, the former President, having backed out, the meeting was organized by Ex-Gov. McDONALD, of Georgia, taking the Chair. Gov. McDONALD was Vice President at the former meeting. The President made a strong Southern rights speech. Very few delegates had arrived, and no further business was done on the first day.

On Tuesday, the second day, the meeting was permanently organized, by the election of Gov. McDONALD, of Georgia, as President, and Gov. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, as Vice President. Committees appointed.

Monte Tahawus. June 18.

I can scarcely believe, as I stand this evening and look around on the forest that girdles me in, and hear naught but the dash of the waterfalls at the base of yonder gloomy mountain, or the rapid song of the whippoorwill as it rings like the notes of a sife through the clear air, that I stood a few days ago in Broadway, and heard only the surge of human life as it swept fiercely by. The change could not be greater if I had been transferred to another planet. The paved street changed for the mountain slope—the rattle of omnibuses and carriages for the rush of streams and music of wind amid the tree tops—the voices of the passing multitude for the song of birds and chirp of the squirrel. It seems but a day since I stood where the living current rolls strongest, and felt perfectly at home amid the walled houses and packed city; yet now, as the trees shake their green awning over my head, and the great luminous stars sparkle in the intensely clear sky that seems to rest its bright arch most on the tops of the tall hemlocks, New York appears like a past dream. Oh, how quiet nature is! In New York, everything is in a hurry. There is not a man there that walks the streets who seem to be at leisure. Even the horses catch the hurrying spirit; and everything goes tearing along as if the minutes were crowded with great events. But look! See how lazily that tree swings its green top in the wind—how quietly the brook goes talking to itself through the forest—and how leisurely the very clouds swing themselves over the evening heavens! Just stand here a moment on the edge of this clearing, and listen to the sounds that echo from the trees—The drowsy tinkle of the cow-bell sinks like long-forgotten music on the heart, while the screams of the night-hawk far up in the sky seem like a voice from the spirit world. Its dusky form glances now and then on the eye, and there it is lost in the deep, dark region, while his cry pierces clear and shrill through the gloom, telling where his pinion still floats him onward. The smoke of the clearing wreaths in slow, and spiral columns skyward; while the whistle of the woodland as his shoulder's axe and wends his weary way to his log hut, is the only human sound that disturbs the tranquility of the scene. And now the twilight deepens over all. The fire of the distant fallow flashes up in the darkness, and the cry of the hooting owl comes like a voice of warning on the ear. How, under the influences of such a scene, the heart throws off link after link of its bondage, and the soul loses its sternness and fierce excitement, and become subdued as a child's! The man sinks before the early dreamer, and dear associations come thronging back on the memory like sad angels, and the spirit reaches forth its arms after the good and the true.—At least it is so with me; and the presence of nature changes me so that I scarcely know myself. A new class of feelings and emotions is awakened within me—new hopes and new resolutions spring to birth. I think more of that unseen world towards which I am so rapidly borne, and of the mysteries of the life that surrounds me. In N. York, life is all practical and outward. *Action, action, action* is the constant cry, and action it is till thought gets frightened away.

Ice-cream saloons—crowds on crowds of promenaders—the rattle of wheels—the ringing of the fire bells, and one continuous roar rising like the sea over all, are the contrasts your city now presents to the scenes I have been describing. The night closes over haunts of vice, dens of infamy, the gambling house, and the drunken revel. Behold how peacefully it here shuts down over the forest, where the wild bird has gone to sleep beside its mate, and not a restless unfeeling spirit is abroad!

And then the morning—how different! The morning in New York is always associated in my mind with markets. Soon as the sun mounts the dusty heavens. New York seems to open its mouth and rush for the markets. But here by the forest, as the unclouded sun wheels with a lordly majestic motion above the mountain, ten thousand birds seem to have awakened at once. I would you could listen a moment. It is a perfect storm of sound. From the soft warble of the robin to the shrill scream of the woodpecker, there is every variety of note, and yet all in accord. I said nature was quiet, and every moving thing at leisure; but I was mistaken. These birds seem to be in a hurry, as if they had not time to utter all their music; and they pour it forth in such rapid, thrilling strains, that the ear is perfectly confused.

George Thompson.

It will be seen by the detailed account in another column, that this abolition emissary has been hosted down in Boston, a very proper rebuke of his impudent attempt at interference in the affairs of this country. It would seem that this paid agent of British abolition had intended giving courses of abolition lectures in this country, for the purpose of increasing the excitement growing out of the fugitive slave law; but his career in that way is pretty much stopped. The feeling against him in New York is very strong, and so it seems to be throughout. If he talks at all, it must be in private. Nothing could give more pleasure to the British Government, than the dismemberment of England's greatest rival. If scoundrels, or impudent intermeddlers like this fellow THOMPSON, choose to come over here for the purpose of promoting this dismemberment, through the agency of fanatical abolitionists, they should receive the treatment due to their deserts. Hanging is altogether safe, two years hence, to breakfast in Charlotte, and sup that evening in Charleston.

Quite an extensive conflagration broke out in the Foundry and Steam Manufactory of MESSRS. CAMPBELL, McDERMID & MUSTARD, at the foot of the street leading to PATTON's wharf, Charleston, on the morning of the 19th. The establishment in which the fire originated was destroyed, and the fire spread extending southward, and soon reached the Foundry of MESSRS. LOCKWOOD & JOHNSON, and the Blacksmith shops of MESSRS. JEFFORDS, and Mr. CORBY, which were all destroyed. The loss of MESSRS. CAMPBELL, McDERMID & MUSTARD is very heavy, with only a very small amount covered by insurance. They have lost not only several steam engines nearly finished, but their whole stock of materials, books, papers, &c. The whole amount of destruction by the fire will probably reach as high as \$80,000.

ECONOMY.—In the valuation of the personal estate of JOHN HUNTER, his official majority in the State of New York is 247. It turns out that the New York Congressional delegation in the next Congress will stand 17 Feds. to 17 Democrats. Two avowed Free-Soilers being equally divided between the parties.

BOSTON: Nullification Rebutted.

We are pleased to notice in a large number of the Boston Post, (Democratic,) a long article upon the subject of the attempted nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Post strongly denounces the course of persecution, and the frivolous and malignant abuse of legal process adopted in the recent case of MESSRS. KNIGHT and HIXSON, of Georgia. It defends the constitutionality of the law, and points out the evils to flow from a resistance to it, or the evasion of its provisions. The Post tells the manufacturers and merchants what must inevitably be the result of a persistence in such course—that it will estrange the South—provoke retaliatory measures—endanger the Union and ruin the trade of the State. Touch their pockets and you have them safe enough. Let us do our own business.

BENTON'S SPEECH.—Col. THOMAS H. BENTON made, if not a "great," at least a very long speech at St. Louis on the 9th inst., in which he conclusively proved, to his own satisfaction, that everybody was very wrong, with the single and solitary exception of THOMAS H. BENTON. He praised Gen. TAYLOR, because the General had appointed Col. FREMONT—BENTON's son-in-law—to an office. He denounced Mr. CLAY, and characterized the course of the anti-BENTON party in Missouri as mean, diabolical, and infernal. Between him and them, there are now and forever, high walls and deep ditches. Mr. BENTON's speech occupied over three hours, and attracted a vast crowd.

RECEIVED.—The Edinburgh Review, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., publishers, N. York.

Trial of Mrs. Simpson.

We find the following account of the trial of Mrs. Simpson in the last Fayetteville Carolinian. It will be seen that she has been acquitted.

On Thursday (thanksgiving day) the case of the State against Mrs. A. K. Simpson, for the murder (by poison) of her husband, A. C. Simpson, was taken up. She was arraigned on Monday afternoon, and pleaded "not guilty." The bill of indictment in this case occupied five pages of foolscap. Hon. Robt. Strange, Warren Winslow and Duncan K. McRae, Esq., conducted the defence; and Mr. Solicitor Ashe and Hon. James C. Dobbin for the

State Legislator.

Yesterday being the day fixed by law, for the annual meeting of the Legislature of North Carolina, the two Houses assembled at the Capitol, in their respective Halls, at 12 o'clock, M.

In the House of Commons, the usual oaths of qualification were administered by C. B. Root, Esq., a member of the Pease for the county of Wake.

The Senate was called to order by Henry W. Miller, Esq., Principal Clerk, and the Senators were sworn in by Wm. Thompson, Esq., also one of the Justices of Wake.

Some few members of both Houses were absent; but the attendance was upon the whole, very full and punctual. The tedious and almost interminable debate of qualifying the members over, the Senate took a recess until two o'clock, in the house of commons.

Gen. Saunders, of Wake, nominated for the Speaker of the House, the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland; and Mr. D. A. Barnes, of Northampton, added to the nomination the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford. Aver upon the House voted as follows:

For Mr. Dobbin. 65

For Mr. Rayner. 49

Mr. Dobbin was accordingly declared duly elected, and conducted to the Chair, whence he made his acknowledgments for the favor bestowed upon him.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, for the further organization of the House, submitted a proposition that Messrs. Busby and Dodge, the former Clerks, be retained as Clerks of this Legislature.

Gen. Saunders called for a division of the question but subsequently withdrew his motion, to allow.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, to submit a motion to amend, by striking out the name of Jas. R. Dodge, and inserting that of Thomas B. Bailey, of Hillsboro'.

Mr. Leach called for a division, pending which a motion, by Mr. Avery, of Burke, to postpone indefinitely was made, and lost. Aye 40; Nay 62.

The House then, by a vote of 59 to 54, agreed to strike out the name of Mr. Dodge; and the question recurring on the substitution of Mr. Bailey, it was carried in the affirmative.

The Resolutions, as amended, were then adopted (Ayes and Noes demanded by Mr. Rayner,) by a vote of 62 to 50; and

The House adjourned until Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

SENATE—2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Bower, of Ashe, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that office the Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, of Warren.

Mr. Gilmer added to the nomination the name of Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax. The Senate voted, with the following result:

For Mr. Edwards. 26

For Col. Joyner. 17

Mr. Edwards, taking the Chair, returned his thanks to the Senate for the honor done him.

For Principal Clerk, Mr. Courts nominated the Hon. Jno. Hill of Stokes, and Mr. Woodfin put in nomination Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this City. The vote was pretty much as above.

For Reading Clerk, Gen. G. E. B. Singletary, and H. W. Husted, Esq., the former were put in nomination. Voted the same, with the exception that Mr. Bynum, of Rutherford, voted for Mr. Burton.

For Principal Doorkeeper, Dr. Cameron, of Cumberland, nominated Mr. Page. Green Hill was also put in nomination, and defeated by pretty much the vote above.

Patrick McGowan was then elected Assistant Doorkeeper by a nearly unanimous vote; when the Senate adjourned.

Reception of George Thompson in Boston—Tremendous Row—Thompson Hailed Down.

BOSTON, November 16.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall, last night, for the reception of George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, was very large, and the galleries contained many ladies. Edmund Quincy presided. When Mr. Thompson entered the Hall, he was greeted with shouts of applause from his friends, mingled with hisses from the other party.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison commenced the proceedings by reading the address of reception, containing a history of Mr. Thompson's movements in the anti-slavery cause in England and this country, and concluded by stating that just fifteen years ago he was obliged to fly clandestinely from this country; "but," said the speaker, "thank God, the Boston of 1835 is not the Boston of 1850. The Massachusetts of 1835 is not the Massachusetts of 1850." Loud cheers.

They retired for an hour or two, and returned a verdict of *NOT GUILTY*.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria—Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—The steamer Cambria arrived here this morning with 53 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 2d instant.

The political advices are somewhat more interesting than usual, though not very important.

England.

The Church of England, through her ministers and bishops, seconded by the journals, is calling for penal enactments to extinguish the new titles assumed by the Roman Hierarchy. A deputation of the clergy waited upon the Bishop of London, who cordially received them, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the nature of the address the deputation had prepared, and strongly urged them to prepare a formal address to the Throne, to be delivered at this critical period.

France.

The difficulties between Changani and President Napoleon have not yet been reconciled.

It is said that the Turkish government has demanded the good offices of France and England against the menacing movements of Austria and the demands of her Cabinet.

Numerous arrests of conspirators

President's Report.

OFFICE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, 3
Pittsboro', July 18, 1850. 5

GENTLEMEN: In submitting the first Annual Report of the operations of your Company, the President and Directors have the satisfaction of exhibiting an increase of subscriptions to the capital stock, of thirteen thousand dollars, making a subscription of ninety-eight thousand, which is unconditional, leaving a balance of twenty-two thousand to make out the whole capital stock on the part of individuals; which amount we have every assurance, will be taken as the work progresses.

We have, in addition to this amount, ten thousand and seven hundred, subscribed conditionally, eight thousand of which becomes absolute as soon as the balance is subscribed; hence it will appear that fourteen thousand dollars will make up the whole amount on the part of individual subscribers.

We have as yet been unable to obtain the State subscription, a consequence of some slight informality in the contractor's certificates, which will in a few days be corrected. And as soon as the Governor can be seen, we shall be able to obtain the subscription of the State, and the first instalment, of twenty thousand dollars, which will enable the company to prosecute the work with more energy than they have heretofore done.

It is all important, that our Treasury should be kept well replenished; and I therefore recommend to the Stockholders, prompt payments of their instalments.

It will be recalled by the Stockholders, that the first contractor for this work failed to give bond for the faithful performance of his contract; in consequence of which, the work was delayed during last fall. But for that delay, the work at this time would be much advanced.

Early last summer, and previous to the contracts being let, it was thought advisable by the Board, that the timber and lumber contracts should be made as early as possible; and the engineer, and myself were designated to attend to that business, which it is impossible to definitely determine who is successful. The whole of Albany, and Mr. Hunt's election by 2,000 majority, but their returns vary so materially from those received by democratic journals that perfect reliance is not to be given them. We can, however, concur in our fears that Mr. Hunt is elected by a small majority, owing to the votes of the Anti-Renters and other outside organizations, combined with the wholesale selling out of Mr. Seymour for the Assembly Districts. The election of Assemblymen in the recent contest has, beyond a doubt, lost many votes to the democratic party.

In many districts the candidate for Governor has been harangued off for Assemblymen, and the result has been, that some localities have given a majority for Hunt, when they should have gone democratic.

The timber and lumber has been nearly all got, and a large portion of it delivered and paid for.—The getting and paying for this timber and lumber in advance, has been a heavy drain on the Treasury, which will more fully appear by reference to the Treasurer's Report; but it has enabled the contractors to prosecute the work with much more rapidity.

The right of way on the Cape Fear has been procured for all the sites, for locks and abutments of the dams from Fayetteville up to the head of Smiley's Falls, at a moderate cost; and with a few exceptions, it is expected the balance can be prosecuted on favorable terms. The company is under obligations to Col. Elliott, John C. Williams, and Dr. McCoy, who, with a generosity worthy such gentlemen, have made the company presents of the sites on their land.

We were compelled to pay Henry King, near Jones Falls, \$75 for one site, which we thought better than to be at trouble and expense. All the other sites have been procured for ten dollars each, making in all \$155. The other sites shall be procured as soon as possible; we should have attended to that business previous to this time, but, with some of the people owning sites, there was a strong prejudice existing against the work, which we discovered was gradually subsiding, and we thought it prudent to wait until we were obliged to act.

We have had to serve but one notice for condemnation yet, and I am still in hope that a different arrangement can be made in that case. Our object has been to make friends and not foes to the work, when we have refrained from using coercive means to obtain the right of way. And I think in consequence of the course pursued, the work is becoming much more popular throughout the whole line.

Many were bitterly opposed to the whole plan at first, are now its fast friends.

The citizens on the Lower Little River felt themselves aggrieved in consequence of the Locks being only eighteen feet wide, which they said, was too narrow for their lumber. Clamps in pass, and, in consequence, they would be seriously damaged. The Board of Directors, therefore, thought it advisable to make them a proposition to the following effect:

That the Company would cause the Locks below the mouth of Lower Little River to be made twenty-four feet wide; provided the citizens on the River would subscribe four thousand dollars in Stock, which proposal was submitted and accepted.

It was suggested to the Engineer, and by him to the Board, whether it would not be advisable to lengthen the Locks to 115 feet instead of 100, as first contemplated; Col. Thompson informed the Board that he had consulted gentlemen of experience on the subject, and they were of opinion that boats of that length drew less water and ran with much more speed, with the same freight. And after ascertaining from Col. Thompson that the difference in the cost would be about fifteen thousand dollars, the Board came to the conclusion to lengthen the Locks.

Shortly after the Company was organized one of the Directors, Mr. Peter Evans, Sen., sent in his resignation, in consequence of ill health, and his place was filled by the election of Robert F. Smith.

The whole of the line has been placed under contract, and bonds with approval security obtained for the faithful performance of the same, and the contractors are now pushing forward with their work in fine style.

It has been thought advisable recently by the Board, who consulted the Engineer on the subject, and who also thought it advisable, to cause the contractors, Messrs. McCullough & Hunter, to concentrate their whole force on the six lower Locks and Dams, so as to complete the work to the head of Smiley's Falls during the coming winter. And from the successful manner in which they execute their work and the progress they have already made, it is confidently hoped and believed, they will have that portion completed, the great obstacle will have been overcome, and perfect confidence given in the success of the enterprise.

The Canal at Buckhorn Falls has been finished, and two of the Lock foundations excavated, and is now ready for erecting the Locks. The contractors work Haywood are also progressing with their work, having gotten nearly all the timber, and a considerable quantity of lumber and stone. They are ready to commence putting in their work and will in a few days be engaged in that work.

In fact, our whole line is progressing with more rapidity than any other public work in the State; and if the seasons should be favorable, we shall be able to complete it before any other.

For minute details of the work, you are referred to the able report of the Engineer, which is herewith submitted.

It will be recalled that the bill making an appropriation for this work, required of this Company a survey to be made from the Deep River to the Yadkin, to Wilkesboro', and a report of the same to be submitted to the Legislature.

That survey is now going on by a party organized by our Chief Engineer for that purpose, under the supervision of Mr. C. Smith, an accomplished gentleman and Engineer.

When I was last on the route, which was about fifteen days since, the survey had been accomplished from the Deep River to Little River, and by this time, it is expected that the greater part of the land route has been surveyed. The distance across the land is about forty miles, and the whole line has been examined by Col. Thompson, who reports that a favorable route can be had for a Railroad, but that it is perfectly impracticable for a Canal. The Engineer, Capt. Smith is making a very minute survey, so as to ascertain, correctly, the cost of construction.

The Road will leave Deep River at the mouth of Fork Creek, about half a mile below Waddell's Ferry, and connect with the Yadkin at the mouth of Cabin Creek, about eighteen miles below Salisbury.

The Western Counties are aroused to this important work. I have received letters from several gentlemen in the West, who informed me that they look forward to this extension of the work with the most intense interest.

The whole country between Fayetteville and Hancocks Mill is fast becoming a Turpentine country. They are boxing all the pines between Fayetteville and Averysborough, and eight new Turpentine Distilleries have been erected between the two points since this work commenced; and as soon as the roads are made, the timber and lumber.

Quidnunc Hall, Worcester. [Boston Post.]

ANSWER.—Because they could not remain single?

ANSWER.—Because

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REEDMAN, Tarboro, Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSEPH R. KEAR, Bladen county.
DR. SWINSON, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
J. S. KEEVOR, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment the same.

Gov. Hancock's Staff Box.

A day or two since we saw a beautiful snuff box, which once belonged to John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts, in old revolutionary times. It is composed of ten pieces of pearl, secured together by rather massive strips of gilt metal. The whole fabricator of the article shows no little skill and refined taste on the part of the individual who manufactured it; and as a specimen of art it would do credit to more modern days. On the top or lid, the figure of the human heart is neatly carved out, and partially surrounded by a wreath of flowers; and on the piece which forms the back part are two doves, enclosed in a circle and embracing each other quite affectionately; an emblem, undoubtedly, of the matrimonial sentiments and customs prevalent in those gone-by days. Every part of the box is adorned with some agreeable device, except the bottom piece which is plain. Upon raising the cover of this interesting article a delicate trace of the pure odor of Macebey is exhaled; and it is by no means difficult to imagine that his excellency was accustomed to regale himself with its delicious perfume, and thus, peradventure, to dispel from his brow "the weight of mind perplexing care of State."

After the death of Governor Hancock, his amanuensis, a man of much merit, was succeeded by the name of Scott, of Portsmouth, N. H., and a short time previous to that his death she presented the box in question to a niece of hers, who belonged to the ancient Sheafe family of Pa., and it has been handed down from one member to another of that family to the present time. It is now in the possession of Dr. Durkee of this city, who, by marriage is connected with a branch of the Sheafe family. The names of all the persons who have ever owned the box accompany it. —*British Traveller.*

EXPRESSIVE OBITUARY.—The following, which we copy from an Eastern paper, is one of the most concentrated obituary notices we have read for a long time. With the exception of the name, occupation and residence of the deceased, the article is copied entire:

"He was a native of Massachusetts, and weighed 250 pounds."

A GOOD HATER.—The Dallas (Texas) Herald, speaking of the violence of Benton against Texas, and his support and approval of Gen. Taylor's hostile message of last June, concludes by saying: "If we enjoy any special luxury during these August dog-days, it is a kind of savage hatred of Thomas H. Benton."

CANNIBALS.—The Fort Smith Herald, in giving an account of the recent battle between the Tonkaways and Wichita (which we understand several days since) says: "Tonkaways, we understand roasted and ate one of their enemies, the Wichita."

MACHINES FOR PRAYERS.—Some tribes of Tartars use a machine called a Mani for making their prayers. It is a neat little machine made of wood, or iron, or copper cylinders filled with long, but narrow rolls of paper or cloth, on which their idols and symbols are painted, and, below, prayers, either printed or written in the Thibetian character—about two inches in diameter and three inches long. It moves or points like a horizontal wheel, and in a small string is a kind of iron or brass frame attached to the wheel to make it swing nicely. Not only the Buddhist clergy, but also any of the fifty who feel inclined to use it, use this wheel. Those who are too poor to buy at least the prayers on which the wheel, and carry the roll of paper on which they are written, or printed from a wood block, on their chest, seen in a rag. A part of the Lamas procure their subsistence from writing or printing these prayers or sacred sentence. In Upper Kanaya they have very big Manis in their temples, which one man turns round by a handle. The people have such Manis or prayer wheels built even in small streams close to their houses, so that, the water, by turning the wheel, performs the necessary prayers for them.

NAMES OF THE LUCKY ONE.—The New Haven Register says that the person to whom an Englishman (Col. Daniels) lately deceased in England, has left two millions, more or less, is Dr. Chas. S. Uhlhorn, a bookseller of New Haven, Conn., who was kind to the devotions when sick at a public house in New Haven sixteen years ago. Uhlhorn was then of the firm of Young & Uhlhorn, and now resides in Cincinnati.

The following incident, from the September number of the Bulletin of the American Art Union, New York, aptly illustrates the difference in the national character of the three persons mentioned. A German artist complains:

"I work in my studio one day ven one gentleman wid the *louette* come in, make one, two, tree bow, very profound, and say, 'Gut morgen, Meister!' I make one, two, tree profound bow, and say de same. Den de gentleman look at my picture, very slow and deliberate; den he say, 'Dat is good; dat is beautiful; dat is vondus frisch.' Den he say at last, 'Sare, vil you permit me to bring my friend de Baron von A. to see my fine work?' I say, 'Sare, vil you do me one favor?' Den he make tree more bow more profound, den before, and he go way. The next day he bring his friend de Baron, and dey two make six bow all very profound, and dey say that all is very beautiful, and den de Baron say, 'Sare, vil you let me bring my friend Count von A. to see dese so fine work?' and den they make der bow once again and go way, and I see dem no more. Dat was one German gentleman."

"Another day, one little gentleman come in wid one skip, and say, 'Bon jour, Monsieur! charme de faire de votre connaissance!' He take up his *louette*, and he say, 'Ah, well, I have my fine model.' Den he pass quick to me, and he say, 'Sare, dis is truly admirable; after de beautiful, dis is vondus frisch.' Den he twir his cane, and stick out his chin, and say, 'Sare, I make you my complement; you have one great talent for de landscape; I shall have the honor to recommend you to all my friends; au revoir, Monsieur!' but I see him never again."

"Another day, I hear one loud tap wid one sticke at my door, ven I say, 'Come in, one gentleman wid the *louette* come in, make one, two, tree bow, very profound, and say, 'Gut morgen, Meister!'

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